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Avegetable Preparation for As-

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A perfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-

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NEW YORK.

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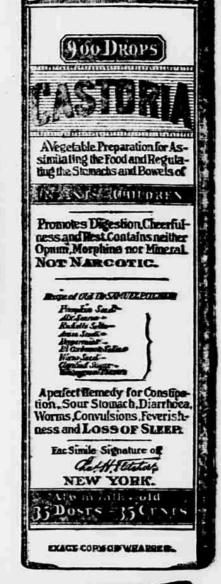
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

In Use For Over Thirty Years.



For Infants and Children

BEARS THE SICNATURE



EFFORTS TO FIND THE BODIES OF LA BOURGOGNE VICTIMS.

George S. Clay Tells of the Expedition Sent by ex-Judge Dillon, After French Line Had Refused to Make the Search.

Plainfield, N. J., Cor. of New York Tribune.

George S. Clay, private secretary to ex-Judge John F. Dillon, of New York, returned to Plainfield last evening after an unsuccessful attempt to recover the bodies of the wife and daughter of ex-Judge Dilion and of the family of John Perry, of Kansas City, lost in the Bourgogne aster. To a Tribune reporter this evening Mr. Clay told of the details of the expedition and the circumstances relative to the finding of the bodies of some of the vic-

"The first that Judge Dillon learned of any of the bodies being still afloat was when Captain Shawyer, of the steamer Oil Fields, reached Philadelphia on July 22 and reported having passed a large num ber of bodies at latitude 42 degrees 50 min utes north and longitude 50 degrees 40 min utes west. I then went to Philadelphia and learned from the captain of the Oil Fields all the particulars. Sunday, July 24, I reported to Judge Dilion at his home and told him I would be glad to go to Hallfax and see what I could do. The judge tried to get the French line to send out a ship to recover the bodies. They seemed to have no feeling in the matter and treated it as an affair of no consequence. They evidently made up their minds from the start that they did not want to send after the bodies. I went to Hallfax that Sunday night, and I arrived there Tuesday. I received the following dispatch from the New York agent of the French line:

"My company cables anxiously to satisfy relatives, but chartering steamer useless. Recovery of bodies impracticable and identification now impossible. Accept my sincere regrets.

Judge Dillon Charters a Steamer.

make an effort to bring in all the bodies, but, on their refusal, he ordered me to fit out an expedition and go in search of his lost ones. Mr. Perry afterward was communicated with and joined with him.

"I chartered the steamer Hlawath, Captain Fenwick Hatt. Besides myself, the party consisted of Dr. H. S. Jacques, an expert on the identification of bodies; John Snow, undertaker, and two assistants and a plumber. We took with us the casked went into Canso, where I heard that Captain Jones, of the steamer Alders-Snow, undertaker, and two assistants and a plumber. We took with us the caskets all ready for the bodies. It was the intention to identify the bodies, if possible, and then place them in hermetically scaled caskets and bring them home.

"We left the harbor on the morning of the 28th. The next day we reached the point designated by the captain of the Oil Fields, but found nothing. We then sailed in a northeasterly course for twenty-five miles and spoke the steamer Londonian, bound from New York to Liverpool, Her captain propried passing eighteen the captain Jones, of the steamer Aldersgate, into Canso, where I heard that Captain Jones, of the steamer Aldersgate, had seen wreckage and bodies about latitude 48 degrees. T minutes, longitude 60 degrees. We went down there, but it was very rough, and though we kept a careful lookout we saw nothing but wreckage. That ended our cruise, and we returned without any trace of the lost ones of Judge Dillon and Mr. Perry."

"The Best Pill I ever used," is the frequent remark of purchasers of Carter's part of the captain Jones 1 degrees. We went down there, but it was very rough, and though we kept a careful lookout we saw nothing but wreckage. That ended our cruise, and we returned without any trace of the lost ones of Judge Dillon and Mr. Perry."

sailed in a northeasterly course for twenty-five miles and spoke the steamer Lon-donlan, bound from New York to Liver-pool, Her captain reported passing eighteen or twenty bodies and some wreckage at a pool, respectively. point seventy-two miles away in a north

Bodies Found Well Preserved.

"We salied in the direction indicated, reaching there early next morning, and made a circle rine times at the point designated until we saw that we were near a number of bodies. Dr. Jacques and Mr. Snow went to examine them, and found that they were fairly well preserved, with one exception. This was in latitude 48 degrees 2 minutes, longitude 60 degrees 73

Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo. one exception. This was in latitude degrees 2 minutes, longitude 60 degrees

By examining the clothing and pockets the first body picked up, we found it to a Frenchman, of Montreal, Eugene Dube a Frenchman, of Montreal, Eugene Du-bost. It was kept affoat by a life buoy. The second body we could not identify, as the face was disfigured, and the third was in an advanced state of decomposi-tion. The fourth was that of a boy about 16, but it was proved beyond question that it was not the son of Mr. Perry. There were no papers by which to identify him. The next body was that of Peter

HUNTING FOR THE DEAD Barrett, of Philadelphia, who was bound for Ireland. The sixth was that of a boy of 18, fairly well preserved. A letterhead in for Ireland. The sixth was that of a boy of 18, fairly well preserved. A letterhead in his pocket had printed on it Woodside Patent Calf Manufacturing Company, of New Jersey. The seventh body was apparently that of a French salior, and the eighth appeared to be a steerage passenger. The ninth was that of P. J. Sosa, a civil engineer, from Panama. The tenth was that of E. E. Rundell, of Chicago.

"All the night of the 31st the fog was so thick that we could see nothing, so we lay to. Most of the bodies found on the first day were in such a state of preservation that they could certainly have been recognized, if the French line had acted promptly, after the report of the Oil Fields.

"The first body found on Monday, No. II, appeared to be a steerage passenger; the twelfth was a woman and the thirteenth also, but they had nothing about them by which they could be identified. The fourteeath was a man, apparently a steerage passenger, with no papers about him. No. 15 was a little boy of 10 or 11 years. No. 16 was a man with absolutely nothing by which to identify him, but No. 17 was the body of a woman very well dressed, unquestionably a saloon passenger. No. 18 was another woman partly dressed. She had worn a piece of false hair over a bald spot on her head, and was clasping it in her hand. Another woman, No. 19, had beautiful dark hair, and wore a white woolen dressing gown. "The first body found on Monday, No.

and wore a white woolen dressing gown. She had on what appeared to be a wedding ring, marked 'J. R. to E. D.' No. 20 seemed to have been a sailor. This was all we found on Monday. A Postal Card Found on a Body. "The first body discovered on Tuesday, No. 21, was that of a poorly clad woman,

and No. 22 was another woman, wearing a man's coat, in the pocket of which we found a postal card directed to 'Mr. Ernest H. Wuertz, No. 313 East Sixty-third street, New York City.' No. 23 was apparently the body of another sailor, but parently the body of another sailor, but No. 24 we could not identify; he was partly dressed. No. 25 was a woman of 18 or 20 years, well dressed and wearing underclothing marked with the initial 'M.' She had light hair, and was about five feet five inches in height. The twenty-seventh body was a boy of 11 years, with no identification, but fairly well dressed. The last body found that day was thought to be that of a sailor.

"My company cables anxiously to satisfy relatives, but chartering steamer useless. Recovery of bodies impracticable and identification now impossible. Accept my single regrets.

BOCAUDE.

Judge Dillon Charters a Steamer.

"Judge Dillon wished the company to him. Another man, also about 45, but apparently a sterage massenger was next." parently a steerage passenger, was next found. No. 30, found immediately after.

ly a seaman or steerage passenger.

"After this the wind got so lively that we went into Canso, where I heard that Captain Jones, of the steamer Alders-

The Continental Limited

Liquors for Kausas.

Shipped daily in secure packages by GEORGE EYSSELL, Druggist, Opposite waiting room Union depot.

The finest and most complete sleeping cars, reclining chair cars and dining cars are to be found on the Chicago & Alton railroad.

The new sleepers on the Chicago & Al-ton railroad are beauties. Try them.

DIES OF LOCKJAW.

It Was Caused by the Scratch of s Pin-First Treated for Malaria.

from the Chicago Tribune Tetanus, or lockjaw, the dreadful plague of ages, caused the death of a young woman in St. John's hospital, at Long Island City. Men of science say the scratch of a pin caused it; that the pin must have been picked up from the earth, where the bacilli of tetanus have their colonies. Jessie Devine, 20 years of age, repaired

with a pin a rent in her skirt two weeks ago. The pin scratched her kneee, for she was not an expert in the use of pins. A week afterward she fell ill. She suffered from headache and uneasiness. Her appetite was sone. She shivered in the heat.

appetite was sone. She shivered in the heat.

"It is malaria," the family physician said, and he ordered quinine, a warm blanket and remedies that are used for colds in temperate climates and for fever of marshes in torrid climates. The headache and the uneasiness persisted. Miss Devine felt a painful contraction of the muscles of her face and hands.

Soon the muscles of her face, cheeks and neck became rigid. She could not move them at all. The rigidity extended to her back. The remedy for malaria had not the slightest effect upon her.

A consultation was called. The physicians came out of it with faces that tried to express assurance. But they said that Miss Devine should be taken at once to the hospital. They had agreed that the symptoms of her malady were not those of malaria, but of tetanus, or lockjaw.

Her treatment for tetanus came too late. Neither Dr. Gibler, nor Dr. Leteve, nor Dr. Edson, who were asked about the symptoms of lockjaw, would criticise the physician who saw only malaria in the poor girl's complaint.

pital.

lew York Correspondence of Chicago Tribune In the operating room of the Post Gradiate hospital yesterday afternoon several nedical men witnessed with great interest the removal of portions of vertebras from the spinal column of a man who sustained a fracture of the neck more than two weeks ago. The operation was successful and the first diagnosis of the case proved to be correct. The patient has a good chance of recovery.

Allen Lawson, of 317 West Twenty-eighth

Radiographs of the cervical vertebrae were taken five days after the accident. A view was obtained after an exposure of twenty minutes, which showed clearly that the portion of the spinal column between the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae had been forced back half an inch. When the broken laminae were removed the pressure on the spinal cord or over the nerves proceeding from the cord was withdrawn. Professor Lloyd announced that the spinal cord was firm. Both on account of the accuracy of the first diagnosis and the rapidity and skill of the work, it was regarded by all as a surgical triumph. Lawson came out of the operation as well and bravely as he went in. Fully four months must pass before he can hope to be able to move

Are unlike all other pills. No purgng or pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill

Take THE BURLINGTON ROUTE to ST. PAUL, ALEXANDRIA, SPIRIT LAKE, DEVIL'S LAKE and many other points in MINNESOTA and WISCONSIN, all furnishing good sport for fishermen.

Dinner Is Ready In the dining car at 6:10 p. m., each day, on the Burlington Route new Chicago train. Service is a la carte.

Santa Fe Route dining cars are equipped The best line to St. Paul.

DR. J. W. SPENCER'S THERY RE-GARDING THE WEST IDIES.

Windward Islands Are Fragents of a Plateau-Startling Effectse un Elevation of a Few Thousand Feet.

A glance at a map of the America on tinent inclosing the West Indian seas ithin its mass suggests that these basing sunken plains, submerged only to a merse at extent, but the soundings show dehs reaching to more than three miles. "is not too much to say that every spot while not too much to say that every spot while is now dry land has been sea at some is more period, and every part of space ner covered by the deepest oceans has bear land." This enunciation still held plain among the latest writings of the great geological teacher, Sir Charles Lyell.

Such great earth movements are slow pulsations, extending over large continents. Still lower plateaus are indicated in the areas, but they do not belong to the pine of thrusts which give rise to mountain structures, nor are they the effects of volcanic forces. The land rises of the grant of the rivers, although barriers sometimes do appear across valleys. The modern changes of level illustrate these A glance at a map of the America con-

symptoms of locklaw, would criticise the physician who saw only malaria in the poor girl's complaint.

REPAIRING A BROKEN NECK.

A Successful Operation Performed in a New York Hospital.

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A Successful Operation Performed in a new York Hospital Operation Operation Performed in a new York Hospital Operation Performed in Indiana New York Hospital Operation Performed Indiana N estimated by Mr. Mitchell at only two feet in a century. The depression of land about the mouth of the Mississippi has lately been measured by E. L. Corthell, who finds that the sinking there is at the rate of five feet in a century. For these low lands this subsidence promises to become a serious economic question in the not distant future.

On the other hand, certain Northern regions are right. Thus, in the district of

On the other hand, certain Northern re-gions are rising. Thus, in the district of Niagara Falls the rise is a foot and a quarter in a century, or perhaps a little more. In the St. Lawrence valley, upon the northwestern flank of the Adirondack mountains, the upward movement for the last 1,500 years at least has been from four to five feet per century. Such gentle changes, accelerated or retarded, and con-tinuing sufficiently long, are capable of changes, accelerated or retarded, and con tinuing sufficiently long, are capable o transposing the ocean floors and mountain

Soundings in West Indian Seas. Numerous soundings, chlefly for the use of navigators, but occasionally taken for scientific purposes, have been made off the American coast, and in the West Indian seas. In order to insure mariners against the occurrence of sunken rocks, the surveys have often been carried from the coast all the way to oceanic depths. Upon the submarine coastal plains the extensions of some of the great rivers have long been known. From data collected Lindenkohl traced the Hudson river across the submerged banks off the New York and New Jersey coasts to a depth of nearly 3,000 feet. Later the writer gathered evidence from the drowned St. Lawrence, Delaware, Susquehanna, and other rivers as far as the Mississippl, and it became apparent that the whole of the eastern coast of America in recent times stood 3,000 feet higher than now, with suggestions of a still greater elevation, which he then hesitated to follow up on account of their startling characte.

The Colorado river of the West flows from tablelands 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the seen. Its canon section is about 220 miles long. This is not a simple gorge, but a broad valley, from five to twelve miles wide, bounded by walls rising 2,000 feet above its floor. This floor was an old base level of crossion formed at no considerable allitude, so that the streams meandered slurgially over it, and the rains and rills widened it to broad proportions, but, owing to subsequent elevation of the region, the river has cut down its channel to a still greater selevel of crossion formed at no considerable allitude, so that the streams meandered slurgially over it, and the rains and rills widened it to broad proportions, but, owing to subsequent elevation of the region, the river has cut down its channel to a still production of a narrow gorge, having precipitous walls, not yet widened into a mature valley. Channels like that of the Numerous soundings, chiefly for the use of navigators, but occasionally taken for

OLD CONTINENT A SEA Colorado also occur, crossing submarine tepec isthmus was a strait in which a deepwater fauna was living. Later the strait was transformed into land troughs, frag-Submarine Plateaus.

> The low coastal plains of the Southeastern states do not terminate at the seashore, but pass beyond, forming shoals and banks,

elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet would be merely unite Cuba and Florida, but wild greatly enlarge the West Indian islas, and almost connect North America at South America. Such a change of elevan would nearly barricade the Antilles water into three basins—the Caribbean seithe sea of Honduras and the Gulf of Meo. The sea of Honduras, between Cutand Jamaica, reaches to the phenomenappeth of 20,000 feet, in the form of a longiarrow channel. The structure of these abasins at various depths has been maps by many writers, but the character of the hannels which dissect the drowned plated had been almost entirely passed over til the appearance of the writer's previo papers.

From he apparently complete analogy between characteristics of the land and subman, valleys or channels—namely, (1) the sulf-rine valleys being continuations of those the continent or island; (2) both having butaries converging from every possible rection; (3) both classes of val

of those the continent or island; (2) both having butaries converging from every possible ection; (3) both classes of valleys havi their magnitude of corresponding proposes, with (4) similar great canons and aphitheaterlike tributaries; (5) both terrical and submarine channels with simil gradation planes and steps characterity their slopes; (6) without obstructing there—the conclusion is reached that theuris of the submarine channels may hised as yardsticks to show that the lately stood nearly as high as the valledge deep.

BURLINGTON ROUTE SPECIALS. Excursion Rates. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION, OMAHA, NEB., Until October 31st, \$7.75.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, INDIANAPO-LIS, IND., August 19th, 20th and 21st; rate, \$14.55. \$14.60—CINCINNATI AND RETURN—\$14.68 September 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS TO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST. First and Third Tuesdays, August, Septem-ber and October.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES FOR ALL POINTS.
Send for pamphlet. BURLINGTON TICKET OFFICE.
\$23 Main street.

CHEAP SUMMER EXCURSIONS Vin Chicago & Altor Railroad.

August 19th, 20th and 21st. \$14.55—Indianapolis, Ind., and return—\$14.55 September 2nd, 3rd and 4th, \$14.60—Cincianati, O., and return—\$14.60. Connections made in Union stations, Chicago and St. Louis.

Kansas City Ticket Offices:
Junction ticket office,9th,Main & Delaware,
1638 Union avenue.
Union depot ticket office,
Grand avenue depot, 1st and Grand ave.

The Three Finest Trains. Kansas City to Chicago. Kansas City to St. Louis,
Kansas City to St. Louis,
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Via the Burlington Route. No other line
has new full vestibuled trains, with all
modern improvements. The Burlington

Route leads in fine service from Kansas Tourist Rates and Pamphlets Via the

To ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, ALEX-ANDRIA, LAKE SUPERIOR POINTS, COLORADO and MONTANA. Double daily train service. For information or pampulat call at ticket office. \$23 Main street.

The Union Pacific is the only line run-ning two fast trains daily, without change, Kansas City to Denver, Pullman Palace Dining cars. Offices, 1609 Main street, 1638 Union avenue and Union station, Telephone Excursion Rates to California

Now on sale via Union Pacific. Pullman Palace Sleeper, without change, Kansas City to San Francisco dally. Only 72 hours, No other line does it. Offices, 1000 Main street, 1008 Union avenue and Union sta-lion Telephone 1109.

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Cool and comfortable dining cars on Santa Fe Route are obtained by use of electric fans. Dining car service on the Chicago & Al-ton railroad is unsurpassed. Service a la carte. A splendid meal at a reasonable

cost Electric fans are cooling. You get them and other seasonable articles in Santa Fe Route dining cars.

The Burlington Route. The best line to Chicago.

THE CAMERA WILL PERPETUATE RECORDS AND EVENTS.

Photographic Sunshine Recorder-Reduced War Dispatch-Twenty

Films Packed in a Quill-Value to Archaeologists,

When photography was announced someone sald, "Art is dead." That was a mis-take. The trade of the painters of cheap

one said, "Art is dead." That was a mistake. The trade of the painters of cheap portraits were gone, but artists only found themselves in possession of greater facilities. It is said that artists are more careful of detail than formerly. The camera is used extensively by artists in sketching, and its use makes more accurate detail possible. From a collection of photographs of a person, an artist may, without copying any out, paint a true portrait of even a perfect stranger.

Artists have objected that the camera is too impartial; that a button on a sitter's coat is taken as accurately as his face; that, worse yet, it even exaggerates some parts and belittles others if the photographer is an artist and is the master, not the slave, of his camera, he may avoid or remedy many, if not all, these defects. Knowing that the sensitive plate exaggerates shadows, he can diminish them in the original by side lightling. Retouching is at hand to remedy small defects. Vignetting must be used to render unimportant parts of the picture less obtrusive.

Great use has been made of photography to perpetuate indubitable records of events of many kinds.

The explorer digs and digs, and imagines to obtain the plan of an ancient city or a restoration of a ruined temple. What would we not give for a photographic album of ancient Thebes or Babylon? Albums are offered us for a few cents, containing accurate pictures of all the places of interest in any of our cities. What would one of these be worth to archaeologists a thousand years hence? A carbon or platinum print should last that long. Written records are beyond value, so are truthful pictures. The most we have of ancient history has been preserved for us in the form of pictures, though of the crudest sort. Our alphabet, as little as it looks it, contains the remains of rude pictures.

Sindenis are profiting from the ald of

Photographing Manuscripts.

Students are profiting from the aid of photography to copy old and valuable man-uscripts for study. A few years ago an uscripts for study. A few years ago an ancient and important manuscript was discovered at Mt. Sinal. It was in a little known dialect. It could neither be bought nor borrowed. No one party could remain there long enough to decipher it and read its precious story. As it was guarded suspiciously by the monks, few could even see it. It was photographed, page by page, and now at home in the library, its wondrous treasures may be dug out with magnifying glass and lexicon.

Meteorological work demands continuous observations which are largely supplied by photographic means. A photographic sunshine recorder with scarcely any attention will make and preserve a record of how long the sun shines each day and with about what intensity. Similarly, instruments are photographic means. A photographic sunshine recorder with scarcely any attention will make and preserve a record of how long the sun shines each day and with about what intensity. Similarly, instruments are made for recording the changes of temperature, of barometric pressure, and of electrical conditions of the atmosphere.

Unlike the partial god of war, photography aided the French as well as the Germans. Paris was besieged. Communication with the outside world was difficult. Photography was called in to reduce the size and weight of dispatches sent by carrier pigeons. All dispatches, both public and private were printed at Tours on large posters. Sixteen of these pages containing some 59,000 letters, were then reduced to a picture on a collodion film 2 1-16 by 1 3-16 incaes Twenty of these films, packed in a quill was a load for one pigeon. The twenty united could easily contain 2,000,000 letters or say 500,000 words, or more than a hundred times the contents of this article. At Paris these films were unrolled and projected, one portion after another, upon a screen from which they were copied.

Of the wonderful achievements of instantaneous photography time would fail to tell, how a cannon ball may be caught in its flight or how hundreds of pictures may be taken so rapidly that all the phases of a motion may be preserved and reproduced.